



NEWQUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

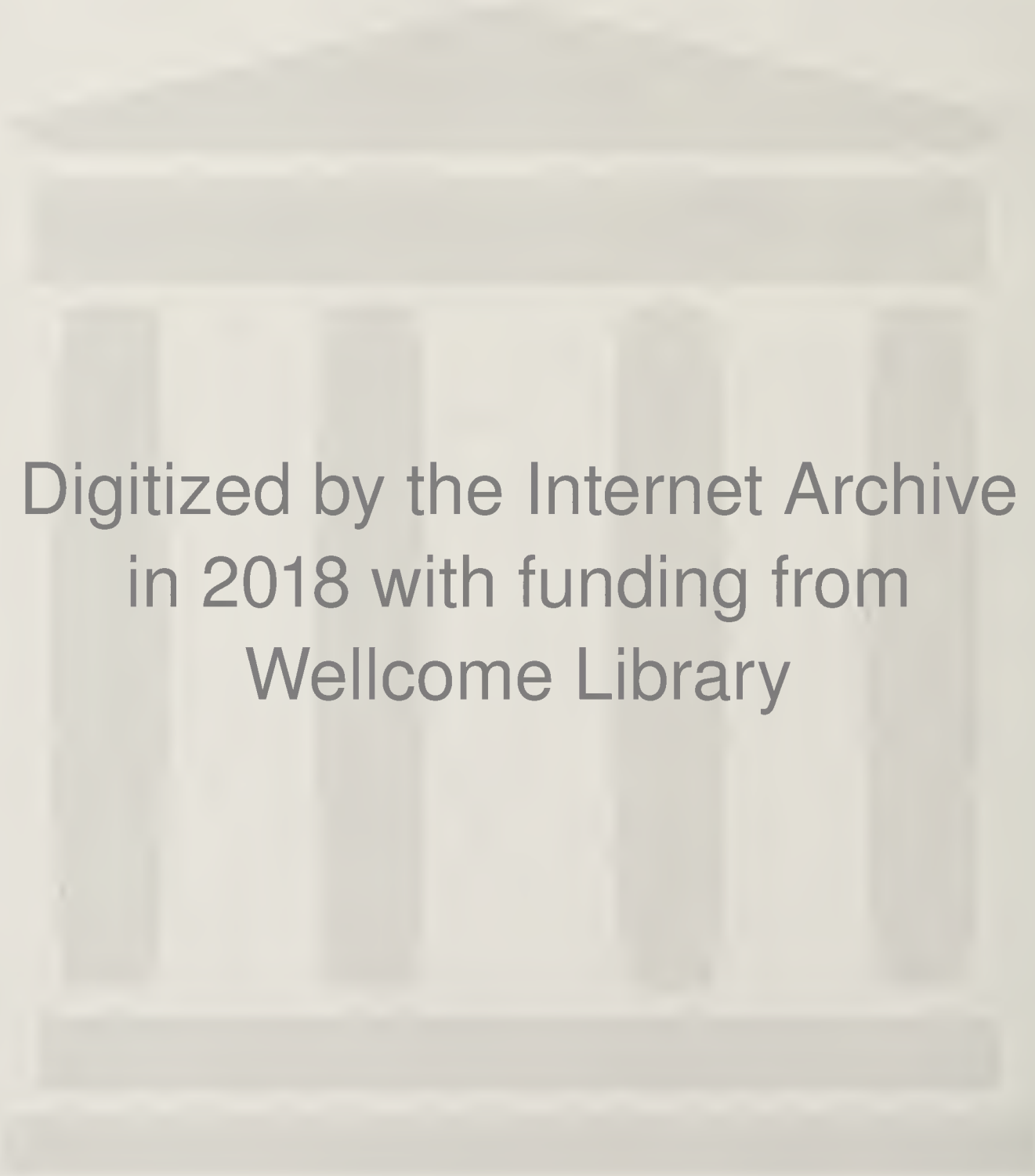
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1962

J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1962.

Dr. J.G.S. Turner, who was your Medical Officer of Health during 1962 and who retired in April 1963, would I am sure have commented on various aspects of the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District. However, having only taken up office in July 1963 I feel that it would be wiser for me to let the figures speak for themselves.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. McGovern.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION ANATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONSAREA

The area of the Urban District of Newquay is 5290 acres. It consists of the town of Newquay with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character. The main industry of the town consists of catering for holiday visitors, the town being very popular as a sea-side resort, with fine natural amenities. Agriculture and dairy farming are the main industries of the rural area.

POPULATION

The estimated mid year population was 11,560. As a popular holiday resort the holiday makers raise the population four-fold.

INHABITED
HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses for the year ending 1962 was 3,852 the rateable value being £261,648 which produces approximately £1,103 for a penny rate.

CLIMATE

Mr. F.J. Harris, the Council's Meteorological Observer has again very kindly supplied the following climatic information:-

The year 1962 was the coldest since 1919 and the second coldest in our 70 years period of recording. Maximum temperature did not exceed 71° which is a record low.

In every month except January mean temperatures were below the normal.

The lowest temperature recorded was 22° in January and December. 22° for December is a record low. The lowest temperature ever recorded in Newquay was 16 F. (-9° C) in January 1947 and February 1956.

It was the driest year since 1955 - about 3 inches below the annual normal.

Sunshine was about normal, due to the sunny months of June and October.

JANUARY produced a severe gale of up to Force 10 on the 11th and 12th
Gusts of 82 m.p.h. were recorded at St. Mawgan.
" " 93 " " " " The Lizard.
" " 103 " " " " Hartland.
Mean wind force at 5 a.m. on the 11th, was 56 m.p.h. or Force 10.
There was considerable structural damage locally.

<u>JUNE</u>	was exceptionally sunny and the third driest in 70 years. Night temperatures were very low. The minimum reading 36° on the 2nd, was the lowest on record for June and severe ground frost occurred at Lane where early lettuce were badly cut.
<u>OCTOBER</u>	was the third driest on record. An absolute Drought occurred from the 5th to the 23rd - 19 days. It was the sunniest since 1939 and the fifth sunniest on record.
<u>NOVEMBER</u>	the 18th produced a severe gale which lasted all day, causing some structural damage. Sea foam was being blown into the Trenance Valley. On the 19th, Truro experienced a fairly heavy snow fall which completely escaped here.
<u>DECEMBER</u>	Snow fell on the night of the 28th, and again on the 29th, and two inches of snow were lying on the 30th. We have yet to experience a white Christmas although Christmas Day 1962 was the coldest on record with mean temperature at 30° . The previous coldest was in 1938 and 1950 with 35° . Minimum temperature at 22° on the nights 24th/25th and 25th/26th equalled the previous record low for this month.
<u>WEATHER</u>	Number of days at any time of:-
	Snow 11
	Thunder Storms 4
	Hail 18
	Fog 11
	Hoar Frost 15
	Nights below 32.5° F. 28
	Gales 20

The Newquay Weather Station has now completed it's seventieth year, (1893-1962). A few stations have longer records, they include:-

Durham and Stonyhurst	...	...	...	1851
Southampton	...	...	...	1855
Llandudno	...	...	...	1861
Falmouth	...	...	...	1869
Plymouth	...	...	...	1876
Douglas and Rothampsted	...	...	...	1878
Hastings and Scarborough	...	...	...	1879
Collompton	...	...	...	1880
Hereford	...	...	...	1890
Tenby	...	...	...	1891

GENERAL WEATHER STATISTICS 1962

	TOTAL RAINFALL (INCHES)		TOTAL SUNSHINE (HOURS)		AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEGREES F.)	
	NORMAL	1962	NORMAL	1962	NORMAL	1962
January	3.59	5.90	56.3	48.2	44	44
February	2.75	1.07	77.0	79.4	43	43
March	2.52	2.81	133.8	126.6	45	40
April	2.04	1.56	173.7	176.4	48	47
May	1.96	2.07	214.4	194.5	52	51
June	1.81	0.24	223.0	274.0	57	56
July	2.37	2.73	201.1	183.6	60	59
August	2.66	2.12	193.7	155.6	61	59
September	2.45	3.26	157.0	148.3	58	56
October	3.90	1.17	111.4	144.4	53	53
November	3.75	3.40	73.5	45.4	48	46
December	4.24	4.66	49.5	57.8	45	42
YEAR	34.04	30.99	1664.0	1634.2	51	50

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area	5,290 acres
Population	11,560
Number of inhabited houses	3,852
Rateable Value	£261,648
Product of Penny Rate	£1,103

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	90	89	196	16.95	
Illegitimate	8	9			

Corrected for comparison with other areas 16.6 18.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS Percent of total live births 5.1

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live & Still Births</u>	
				<u>Newquay</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	0	4	4	20.	18.1
Illegitimate	0	0			

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	98	102	200

INFANT DEATHS

Legitimate	1	5	7
Illegitimate	1	0	

Rate per 1000 total live births	35.7	21.6
Rate per 1000 legitimate births	33.5	
Rate per 1000 illegitimate births	58.8	

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (UNDER 4 WEEKS)

				<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births</u>	
	1	4	5	25.5	15.1

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS (UNDER 1 WEEK)

	1	2	3	15.3	12.9
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PERINATAL DEATHS (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

				<u>Rate per 1000 Live & Still Births</u>	
	1	6	7	35	30.8

MATERNAL DEATHS

	0	0	0	0	0.35
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DEATHS (All ages and causes)

				<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>	
	73	89	162	14	

Corrected for comparison with other areas 11.6 11.9

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0	0	0
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	0	0	0
3. Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
10. Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	3	1	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm (Lung Bronchus)	6	1	7
12. Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	0	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	0	1	1
14. Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	5	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	0	0	0
16. Diabetes	0	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	5	17	22
18. Coronary Disease Angina	15	8	23
19. Hypertention with Heart Disease	0	2	2
20. Other Heart Disease	11	12	23
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	2	6	8
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	5	4	9
24. Bronchitis	2	1	3
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	0	3
26. Ulcers of the Stomach and Duodenum	0	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	0	2	2
28. Nephritis, Nephrosis	0	0	0
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate	1	0	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
31. Congenital Malformations	0	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	14	22
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	0	0
34. All other accidents	1	2	3
35. Suicide	1	0	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	0	1	1
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Totals	73	89	162
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Principal Causes of Death

Heart Disease	48
Cancer (all forms)	30
Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	22
Diseases of Circulatory System	8
Diseases of Respiratory System	18

The following table gives the percentage distribution of age at death:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Percentage dying in each age group</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0 - 1 year	2.74	5.6
1 - 59 years	13.7	15.73
60 - 69 years	20.55	8.99
70 - 79 years	39.7	32.58
80 - 89 years	20.55	29.2
Over 90 years	2.74	7.86

Causes of death in infants under 1 year of age

Cause	Age of child in weeks						
	Under 1	2	3	4	5	5-52	Total
Prematurity	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Congenital Defect	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	3	1	1	-	1	1	7

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICEPUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Medical Officer of Health | J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.,
Area Health Office,
Moorland Road,
St. Austell. Telephone St.
Austell 2206 |
| 2. Public Health Inspector | F. Pickering, F.A.P.H.I. |
| 3. Deputy Public Health Inspector | H.L. Old, M.A.P.H.I. |
| 4. Additional Public Health Inspector | E.V. John, M.A.P.H.I. |

LABORATORY
FACILITIES

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, where all materials for investigation are sent.

PROPHYLACTICS

Supplies of Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus prophylactics are available alone and in various combinations at the Area Health Office, St. Austell, and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on request.

AMBULANCE
SERVICE

The Control Centre of the Ambulance Service is at Truro. There is no charge in the service provided, or in the means of obtaining help.

NURSING SERVICE

The establishment was as follows:-

Health Visitor 1

General Nursing and Midwifery 2

DOMICILIARY
MIDWIFERY

Approximately 60% of all births occur at home. All midwives have now attended a course in gas/air analgesia and are supplied with equipment.

INFANT WELFARE

Clinics are held fortnightly and the attendances have averaged as follows:-

Newquay 43

St. Columb Minor 35.5

DOMESTIC HELP

A total of 27 persons were helped, of whom 5 were maternity cases. There is a growing demand for this service which is difficult to satisfy owing to competitive demands from Hotels and Cafes. Thanks are due to Mrs. Davey, who is the Local Organiser.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held at places and dates indicated:-

Child Welfare	Red Cross Hall on	1st & 3rd Thursdays
" " "	St. Columb Minor	
	Community Hall on	2nd & 4th Thursdays
Orthopaedic	Ambulance Hall	Weekly - Thursdays
Ante-natal	Hospital	Weekly - Mondays
Tuberculosis	Hospital	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays
Ophthalmic	Hospital	By arrangement
Ear, Nose & Throat	Hospital	2nd & 4th Tuesdays
Dental	Berry Road	By arrangement

WELFARE FOODS

This service is organised by the W.V.S. representative Mrs. Davey. Supplies are available at the Red Cross Hall on Mondays and Thursdays - 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and also at the Village Hall, St. Columb Minor on the 2nd and 4th Thursday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SECTION CSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Details of the water supply, of drainage and sewerage, and of public cleansing will be found in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

Various complaints have been received about smells from small streams which cross the beaches. Some of these streams do receive sewage effluents (from approved works) and others from seepages from overloaded cesspits during the summer months.

SECTION DHOUSING

There is still a shortage of housing accommodation with an active list of 240 families, details of which are as follows:-

- (a) Number without separate houses 71
- (b) Number of unmarried persons 26
- (c) Number of persons without separate houses which are:-
 - (i) Unfit 18
 - (ii) Overcrowded 1
- (d) Number requiring houses for other reasons e.g. nearer work, tied houses, Notices etc. 45

The classification of houses required is as follows:-

One bedroom type	37
Two bedroom type	130
Three bedroom type	25
Four bedroom type	5
Five bedroom type	1
Six bedroom type	1
Old People's Flats	41

The Council now own 571 permanent houses and 20 prefabs.

In addition 77 houses were built by private enterprise, and 57 houses are under construction by private enterprise.

HOUSING FOR OLDER PERSONS

Twelve flats at Porth Bean Road were provided during 1962 for old people.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were as follows:-

Preserved Food Premises	15
Ice Cream Premises	118

There are nine dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959.

It is very difficult to get at offenders for education purposes in food hygiene in this town because of seasonal activities. During the winter when owners and staff have time to spare for thinking of improvements in both methods and apparatus, the offenders are no longer employed in the town being only seasonal workers coming from distant parts of the Country. The only thing which can be done under these circumstances is "on the spot" talks when offenders are found, and regular and persistent visits, particularly to the offenders place of business.

Talks with film demonstrations during the winter were held for the benefit of traders and their staff, and housewives are encouraged to take an interest by these methods.

Visits to food preparing premises during the year were 1,531 and this number included 110 visits to ice cream premises, which are very much patronised. There is very little ice cream sold other than wrapped, and 143 samples were taken during the year under review.

These samples were placed in the following classifications:-

<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
138	4	1	0

There still remains much work to be done under the Food Hygiene Regulations apart from regular visits to food premises. Dogs appear to be particular nuisances in the town, both in shops and on pavements, and we are trying to get food traders to prohibit their presence in food shops.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notification of Infectious Diseases were received:-

Diseases	Number of cases during 1962
Measles	9
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	1
Pneumonia	1
Food Poisoning	1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

One hundred and fifty persons were given primary vaccination and seventy six were re vaccinated. The vaccinal state is far from satisfactory.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Oral vaccine has now almost entirely replaced Salk Vaccine.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the numbers of children immunised during the year:-

	Children born in year							Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	53/57	52/48	
A Completed Primary Course	42	83	8	3	2	8	4	150
B Reinforcing Injections					5	47	24	76

As there are approximately 150 children born yearly it is clear that the primary immunisations are inadequate and that reinforcing doses at ages 5 and 9 years are even less adequate to protect the child population.

Immunisation can readily be obtained by application to the family doctor, or to the school doctor at the ages of five or nine.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following number of persons are on the Tuberculosis Register. People tend to come to Newquay seeking health, and this undoubtedly maintains the number of cases.

Figures in brackets are those for previous year:-

Pulmonary	Males	36	(36)	Females	25	(25)
Non Pulmonary	Males	0	(0)	Females	2	(1)

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths for the year 1962:-

Age Group	New Cases						Deaths					
	Pulmonary		Meninges		Others		Pulmonary		Meninges		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 64	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Ages	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above the following transfers and recoveries were recorded:-

	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Transfers In	2	2	0	0
Transfers Out	1	2	0	0
Recoveries	6	3	0	0

The policy of offering protection to school children against Tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccine was continued. In 1962 the children in the 12th year and 13th year age groups were selected. A total of 1,203 children received a preliminary test in order to exclude children already vaccinated and those who have had some infection previously. The B.C.G. vaccine was given to 961 children showing a negative reaction. The figures quoted are for the whole of Health Area IV and includes Newquay figures. Many children attending Newquay schools come from the surrounding districts and therefore it appears that the Area figures are more informative. The age groups for 1963 will be lowered to 11 years and 12 years.

